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U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

P. O. Drawer 1457  
St. Louis, Missouri

B  
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION  
AUG 15 1932 P.M.

August 15, 1932.

Director,  
United States Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of August 11, 1932 relative to the method of booking prisoners by the St. Louis Police Department.

It is believed that the necessary arrangements made by the Agents at the time of interviewing and arranging for the apprehension of prisoners wanted by this Bureau, will eliminate any possibility of the St. Louis Police Department booking any Prohibition prisoners as "held for the United States Bureau of Investigation". It is also believed that the commanding officers at the various precincts are sufficiently familiar with the violations over which this Bureau has jurisdiction, to properly book the prisoners. However, in order to avoid any possibility of booking Prohibition prisoners for this Bureau, contact will be had with the officer in charge of the various outlying precincts and the purport of the instructions forwarded by means of the St. Louis Police Journal will be explained to them.

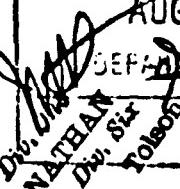
Very truly yours,

  
D. M. LADD,  
Special Agent in Charge.

DML:N

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

AUG 17 1932



62-2472-61	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
AUG 15 1932 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
Div. 115 NATHAN Div. 511 Tolson	FILE

U.S. Department of Justice  
Bureau of Investigation  
Post Office Box #251  
Grand Central Station  
New York City

N MH RECEIVED  
3 OF 4 SITUATION  
4 T H C PECT  
T H C PECT

September 21, 1932  
SEP 23 1932 AM

62-24172

Director,  
United States Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

As of possible historical interest to the Bureau, I am transmitting herewith a photostatic copy of a communication dated April 21, 1930, from which it will be noted that the title "U. S. Bureau of Investigation" apparently had its inception at a comparatively early date.

Very truly yours,

J. E. P. [Signature]  
Special Agent in Charge

RECEIVED



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RECORDED

SEP 30 1932

62-24172-62

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
SEP 23 1932 A.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
DIRECTOR	W. THOMAS HOWARD
RECORDED	FILE

9

April 11, 1930

The Macey Company,  
545 Fifth Avenue,  
New York, N. Y.

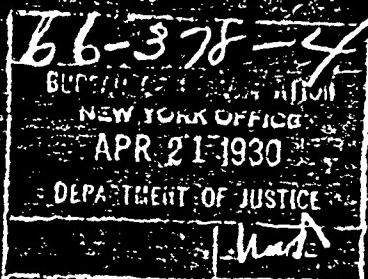
Gentlemen:

We hereby accept your bid for furniture  
for our offices at 270 Lexington Avenue.

All of the selected furniture to be de-  
livered by May 1st, with the exception  
of twenty-seven desks which are to be  
delivered not later than three weeks from  
today.

Yours very truly,

J. S. Egan  
Inspector  
U. S. Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.



311 Hurley-Wright Bldg.

Washington, D. C.

September 24, 1932.

Director,  
United States Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have today delivered to Mr. Renneberger in Division 10 of the Bureau for re-lettering to eliminate the obsolete title, "U. S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation", the following framed interesting cases: William Berger, 1; Martin Durkin, 3; West Brothers, 1; West Brothers and unnamed bewhiskered male, 1; Fleagle case, 1; Capone case, 1; William Charwick case, 1; work of the Bureau, comparative accomplishments chart, 1.

It is requested that the revision of these charts be expedited for the oncoming training school.

Very truly yours,

J. M. KEITH,  
Special Agent in Charge.

JMK:RG

NOT RECORDED

62-24172

66-3020

311 Harley-Wright Blg.,  
Washington, D. C.

September 22, 1933

Director,  
United States Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

There are in the Washington Field Office certain  
charts heretofore issued by the Bureau in the Pleagle  
Case, the Will West Case, the Martin Durkin Case, which bear  
Al Capone Case, and the William Berger Case, which bear  
the inscription, "U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of  
Investigation, Division of Identification and Information".  
I desire to receive instructions as to whether it will be  
permissible to retain these interesting cases as exhibits  
in the Field Office even though the description of our  
agency thereon contained is obsolete.

Very truly yours,

J. M. KEITH,  
Special Agent in Charge.

JMK:RG

62-24172

NOT REOULDED

66-3020

1420 Enquirer Building  
Cincinnati, Ohio  
September 20, 1932

HHC:MJ

Director,  
United States Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir

Consistent with the request of Mr. Schilder,  
you are advised that there are in the Cincinnati Office  
the following display charts which do not bear the correct  
title of this Bureau:

The Fleagle Case  
The West Brothers Case  
The Martin James Durkin Case

Very truly yours,

H. H. CLEGG,  
Inspector

NOT RECORDED

62-24172

POST OFFICE BOX 1403,  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

August 26, 1932.

Director,  
United States Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

Consistent with the suggestion of Mr. Schilder, the following are a list of the charts now on display in the Chicago Office which do not carry the proper title of this Bureau:

Comparative Accomplishments for Fiscal Year  
July 1st to June 30.

Martin F. Durkin

West Brothers

The Fleagle Case

Very truly yours,

H. H. Clegg  
Inspector.

HHC:CH

NOT RECORDED

62-24172

ORIGINAL FILED IN

311 Burley-Wright Building,  
Washington, D.C.  
August 15, 1932.

Director,  
United States Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

In reply to Bureau letter of August 11, 1932 which refers to the fact that in the case of Raymond W. Prather, Charleston, W. Va., the Washington Herald referred to investigators of this Bureau as "Department of Justice Agents", please be advised that the publicity in this case was handled by the Director of the Bureau on a memorandum submitted by me to him on August 8th.

I certainly shall do everything I can at Washington to see that we are referred to as Special Agents of the United States Bureau of Investigation. I personally discussed this with Collier of the Star, Beck of the News, and Cullinane of the Herald. I shall continue my efforts to bring about this change in phraseology when we are referred to in the press.

Very truly yours,

J. M. Keith,  
Special Agent in Charge.

JMK:GJ

NOT RECORDED

62-24172

RJ  
B  
Cincinnati, Ohio  
September 26, 1932

LJC:ML

MEMORANDUM TO ALL SPECIAL AGENTS:

In referring to the complete name of the Bureau as used in connection with your title on signed statements and referring to such in the statement itself, some have been using the abbreviation U. S. instead of the complete writing out of the words "United States", and in the future all references to the title of the Bureau in any manner in connection with written matter should be as to the complete name, "United States Bureau of Investigation".

In other words, in signing a statement same should be signed, "John Smith, Special Agent, United States Bureau of Investigation".

Very truly yours,

M. J. CONNELLY  
Special Agent in Charge

CC: Bureau

E. E. Diemer  
H. D. Harris  
F. E. Hurley  
M. B. Klein  
S. K. McKee  
Bliss Morton

P. J. Nolan  
L. P. O'Rourke  
W. A. Phelan  
H. H. Reinecke  
J. D. Swenson  
G. H. Taylor

62-2472  
RECORDED  
SEP 29 1932

62-2472-3

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 26 1932 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

RECEIVED  
RECORDED  
SEP 26 1932  
62-2472-3  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
SEP 26 1932 A.M.  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
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RECEIVED

Los Angeles, Calif.  
Oct. 18, 1932.

MEMORANDUM TO ALL AGENTS:

The Bureau has advised that there has been a growing tendency on the part of Special Agents to denote their title as Special Agent, U. S. Bureau of Investigation.

The Bureau believes it preferable in all cases to write the words United States in full in each instance. You are, therefore, instructed to see that this suggestion is carried out, and that your title be given as Special Agent, United States Bureau of Investigation.

T. F. CULLEN  
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

cc: Bureau  
Bone  
Bott  
Endres  
Geehan  
Hansen

Hubley  
Hynes  
Kneen  
Lackey  
McCarthy  
Magee

Myerson  
Roberts  
Roche  
Smith

62-24172

RECORDED

OCT 20 1932

62-24172-64

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 24 1932 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Tolson
FILE

TFC:T

# The United States Daily

ESTABLISHED MARCH 4, 1926

Washington

THE ONLY DAILY NEWSPAPER DEVOTING ITSELF ENTIRELY TO THE OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE GOVERNMENT

NEWS DEPARTMENT

C. G. MARSHALL, NEWS MANAGER

RECEIVED



OCT 21 1932 AM

F.B.I.

October 20, 1932.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am sending to you today, under separate cover,  
a copy of The United States Daily of October 20th, on the back  
page of which appears your article entitled, "Method of Trailing  
Fugitives from Justice".

Yours very truly,

*C. G. Marshall*

News Manager.

T.

RECORDED  
INDEXED

OCT 27 1932

62-24172-64X  
68-12751-12

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
OCT 23 1932 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
Colson	Div. of Pub. Svcs.
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10-24-32  
10-24-32

## Method of Trailing Fugitives from Justice

By  
J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau  
of Investigation

THE United States Bureau of Investigation conducts investigations for the purpose of locating and causing the arrest of persons who are fugitives from justice by reason of violations of the Federal laws over which the Bureau has jurisdiction, of escaped Federal prisoners, and parole and probation violators.

When the arrest of a Federal fugitive from justice is not brought about within a reasonable time, the Bureau issues what is known as an identification order, which is distributed to peace officers in all parts of the country. These identification orders contain the name, photograph, fingerprints, and description of the fugitive, together with all available information which might prove helpful in bringing about his arrest.

When the fugitive is apprehended, an apprehension order is issued so that all efforts to locate the individual may be discontinued.

It is highly important in investigations relating to fugitives from justice that any information secured be forwarded to the nearest Bureau office without delay.

United States Daily  
October 20, 1932

62-24172-64X  
~~62-12831-12~~

62-24172-64X  
CT:ACS

~~62-12831-12~~

October 24, 1932.

Mr. C. G. Marshall,  
RECORDED News Manager,  
INDEXED The United States Daily,  
Washington, D. C.

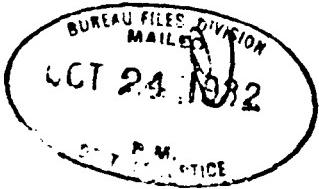
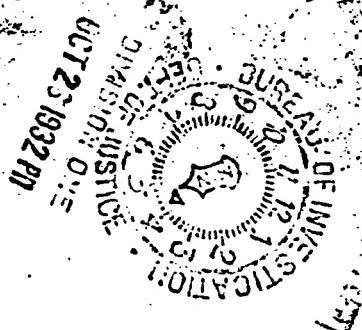
OCT 27 1932

Dear Mr. Marshall:-

I appreciate your courtesy in forwarding  
to me a copy of the United States Daily of October 20,  
which contained a brief article concerning one of the  
functions of the United States Bureau of Investigation.

Very truly yours,

Director.



# The United States Daily

ESTABLISHED MARCH 4, 1926

Washington



THE ONLY DAILY NEWSPAPER DEVOTING ITSELF ENTIRELY TO THE OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE GOVERNMENT

NEWS DEPARTMENT

T. MARSHALL, NEWS MANAGER

November 3, 1932.

O.F.B.I.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director  
United States Bureau of  
Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am sending to you today, under separate cover,  
a copy of The United States Daily of November 3, on the back  
page of which appears your article entitled, "Federal Safeguard  
Against Theft of Motor Vehicles".

Yours very truly,

*C. Marshall*

News Manager.

T.

1 end  
2 P.M.  
11/8/32

Act. 11-5-32

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62-12647-4

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION		
NOV 7 1932 P.M.		
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
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RECORDED  
NOV 9 - 1932

UNITED STATES DAILY  
Washington, D.C.  
November 3, 1932.

## Federal Safeguard against Theft of Motor Vehicles

By  
*J. Edgar Hoover*  
Director, United States  
Bureau of Investigation

PERSONS who transport a stolen motor vehicle from one State to another State, knowing the same to have been stolen, may be prosecuted in the United States courts for the transportation of the stolen vehicle. Also, persons who receive, conceal, store, barter, sell, or dispose of any motor vehicle moving as, or which is a part of, or which constitutes, interstate or foreign commerce, knowing the same to have been stolen, may be prosecuted in the United States courts under this act, which is also known as the Dyer Act.

When an individual is found in possession of an automobile and there is reason to believe that his possession of the motor vehicle is not lawful and that the said motor vehicle has been stolen and transported in interstate or foreign commerce, if the facts are called to the attention of the Bureau an investigation will be made to determine whether there has been a violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act.

62-24172.64X1

62-12831-13

62-12831-13

~~62-24172-7~~  
HIC:HCB

62-24172-6411 November 5, 1932.

RECORDED

& ~~62-12831-13~~

INDEXED

NOV 9 - 1932

Mr. C. C. Marshall,  
News Manager,  
United States Daily,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

Permit me to express to you my appreciation  
for your courtesy in forwarding a copy of the UNITED  
STATES DAILY of November 5, in which appears the  
article relative to the activities of this Bureau,  
under the title "Federal Safeguard against Theft of  
Motor Vehicles."

Sincerely yours,

Director.

BUREAU FILES DIVISION  
MAILED

NOV. 5 1932

LEPT. P.M.  
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

C O P Y

CT:ACS

November 9, 1932.

O F B I

Mr. C. G. Marshall, News Manager,  
United States Daily,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:-

I am enclosing herewith as of possible interest to you a copy of a memorandum dated October 26, 1932, which deals with the initiation of a program of the United States Bureau of Investigation with a view to exchanging criminal identification data with foreign countries.

Sincerely yours,

Director.

Encl. #325894.

ORIGINAL FILED IN  
62-12831

62-24172-✓  
NOT RECORDED  
62-12831

551ER 1 Nov 15 1932

RECEIVED

# The United States Daily

ESTABLISHED MARCH 4, 1926

Washington

DAVID LAWRENCE  
JAY JEROME WILLIAMS

JOHN E. RICE  
VICTOR WHITLOCK

NOV 18 1932

THE ONLY DAILY NEWSPAPER DEVOTING ITSELF ENTIRELY TO THE OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE GOVERNMENT

NEWS DEPARTMENT  
C. G. MARSHALL, NEWS MANAGER

November 17, 1932.

OF B.I.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,  
Director,  
United States Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D. C.

62-12831-14

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am sending to you today, under separate cover,  
a copy of The United States Daily of November 17, on the  
back page of which appears your article entitled, "Investi-  
gating Fraud in Bankruptcy Cases".

Yours very truly,

C. G. Marshall

News Manager.

76

Lead  
E. F. S.  
P.D.A.

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

NOV 28 1932

62-24172-64X2  
62-12831-14

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 21 1932
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NATIONAL LIBRARY
JOLSON
ULAGS
4th Floor
Filed

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1932 — *The United States Daily*

## Investigating Fraud in Bankruptcy Cases

By  
J. Edgar Hoover,  
Director, United States  
Bureau of Investigation

IT IS the duty of the United States Bureau of Investigation to investigate alleged violations which occur in the administration of the National Bankruptcy Act.

Violations of this act are usually reported to the Bureau by referees in bankruptcy, trustees, credit associations, or creditors.

However, the Bureau will appreciate receiving any information which you may obtain relative to violations of this act, such as concealing money, merchandise, or property either before or after the filing of the bankruptcy petition; concealing, destroying, mutilating, or falsifying books and records before or after the bankruptcy petition was filed; receiving concealed property, or perjury or false claims.

Information that shipments were made from the bankrupt store late at night or in a covert manner; that vans or trucks were loaded at the bankrupt's premises; that the bankrupt hastily liquidated his affairs immediately prior to closing by sacrifice or below-cost sales, all are significant of irregularities and are a material aid to the progress of the investigation. Attempts on the part of the bankrupt to collect old accounts after proceedings have been instituted also indicate possible violations.

In bankruptcy cases, particularly, local peace officers obtain valuable information which is not available to an outside investigator.

62-24172-6482

62-12831-14

X  
X  
United States Bureau of Investigation

Room 318.

11/23

1932.

To:  Director  
 Mr. Nathan  
 Mr. Edwards  
 Mr. Clegg  
 Miss Gandy  
  
 Chief, Div.  
<sup>b6</sup>  
<sup>b7c</sup> Supervisor, Steno. Pool.  
 Inspector

Material was quoted  
from Booklets on  
work of Bureau.  
All division heads  
approved the  
phraseology.  
Please take it up with  
Mr. Appel. He must have  
approved it.

J. E. N. Clyde A. Tolson.

JMK:ACS

November 22, 1932.

Mr. E. J. Harrill,  
United States Bureau of Investigation,  
1806 First National Bank Bldg.,  
Charlotte, North Carolina.

Dear Mr. Harrill:-

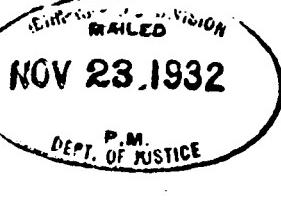
With further reference to your letter of October 31, 1932, containing suggestions for the improvement of the service, the Bureau desires to inform you that over a long period of time, it has sought a title for its employees which would be more distinctive and more exactly descriptive of their official duties than that of Special Agent. To date, no title more appropriate than the one at present used has been suggested and the Bureau would highly appreciate a further letter from you in this respect containing phraseology which you believe would be appropriate in this connection.

Sincerely yours,

Director.

cc - Charlotte Office.

RECORDED



62-24172-65  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
NOV 25 1932 P.M.  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FILE

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22  
2

H. S. Department of Justice  
Bureau of Investigation

1806 First National Bank Building  
Charlotte, North Carolina  
December 1, 1932.



DEC 5 1932 PM

Director,  
United States Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of November 22, 1932, expressing a desire that the writer submit further suggestions in connection with the suggestion made by me in my letter of October 31, 1932, in which letter the suggestion was made that the title Special Agent be changed to a more appropriate one.

At the time the writer made the original suggestion the titles listed below were given consideration:

- Investigator
- Inspector
- Agent

It is my understanding that the title Investigator is now given a certain class of employees in the Prohibition Bureau. I was not aware of this until after date of my first suggestion. It is therefore believed that this title should not be adopted.

It is thought that each investigative employee could be given the title of Inspector, and the present employees who are designated as Inspectors could be given the title of Examiners.

In the event the title of Inspector is not considered appropriate it is felt that consideration should be given to designating investigative employees as Agents and not Special Agents. The term Special Agent is usually thought of as meaning that the employee's activities are restricted and that he is engaged in a particular phase of work, whereas the facts as pertaining to Bureau employees are to the contrary.

Hoping the above may be of some value, I am

Very truly yours,

B. J. Harrill

B. J. HARRILL  
Special Agent.

RECORDED

&  
INDEXED

1-19-33

FEB 14 1933

62-24172-66

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
REC'D	DEC 5 1932 P.M.
SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NATHAN	

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

POST OFFICE BOX 1405  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Edwards	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓

92  
December 29, 1932.

Director,  
United States Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In connection with the Bureau policy of definitely establishing its identity as the United States Bureau of Investigation, I am forwarding to you the suggestion received today from Special Agent D. C. Colladay of this office.

It appears that the attention of persons to whom the credential card is exhibited falls particularly upon that part of the title "Department of Justice". This would seem to result from the fact that the general public is more familiar with that title than with the title "United States Bureau of Investigation", and also from the fact that the latter title is printed above and closer to the dark border of the credential card case, therefore probably being less noticeable. It is suggested that attention would be much more readily drawn to the title "United States Bureau of Investigation" by those words being printed in type of larger size than the remainder of the title in such a way that they would stand out preeminently.

Very truly yours,

M. H. Purvis

M. H. PURVIS,  
Special Agent in Charge.

DCC:MG

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED  
FEB 13 1933  
1-16-33  
HHC  
MEMO TO TOLSON

62-24172-67

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JAN 3 1933 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
DIRECTOR	NATHAN
SLEGGARD	FILE

HHC:RG

FEB 13 1933

January 16, 1933.

Suggestion #92.  
M. H. Purvis, Special Agent in Charge.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

Employee submits a suggestion offered by Special Agent D. C. Colladay to the effect that in the preparation of credential cards and cases the words, "United States Bureau of Investigation", on the cards are placed so near the border as to detract from the correct title of the Bureau and focus the attention of those examining the credentials upon the words, "Department of Justice".

The committee feels that due to the likelihood that credentials will be changed at a comparatively early date, this fact might be called to the attention of Mr. Tolson, so that when the new commission cards are printed a proper margin may be permitted at the top of the card, in order that the title of the Bureau may in each instance be legible and in a commanding position. There is attached hereto a memorandum for Mr. Tolson, in the event you approve this suggestion.

Respectfully,

C. A. Tolson.

H. H. Clegg.

J. M. Keith.

RECORDED

FEB 18 1933

*JM*

62-24172-67

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FEB 11 1933 A.M.  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
TOLSON FILE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR

U. S. Department of Justice  
Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Nathan .....  
Mr. Tolson .....  
Mr. Edwards .....  
Mr. Clegg .....  
  
h/c  
X

LCS:EPM

January 9, 1933.

P. R. & Identification, One  
Designation of Agents

I have noted the attached news item in yesterday's Washington Post, with reference to the identification recently made here in the Thomas Robert Crawford case. This news item like numerous others refers to a report from the "National Identification Bureau" as the source of the identification. The letterheads of numerous law enforcement agencies still mention also that the said agencies are contributing members of the "National Bureau of Identification". Possibly this phraseology all may be attributed to the fact that definite misunderstanding still exists in the minds of many officers with reference to the exact title of the Bureau, and they still believe that a National Identification Bureau, similar to that formerly maintained by the I.A.C.P. is operated by this Bureau.

I would like to suggest that all outgoing telegrams be signed as follows:

John Edgar Hoover, Director,  
United States Bureau of Investigation.

The action suggested, I believe, would correct many of the omissions and errors of the character just described. I do not believe that additional telegraphic cost would be entailed.

Respectfully,

*L. C. Schilder*

L. C. Schilder.

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

JAN 12 1933

62-24172-68

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 11 1933 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COPY FILED IN 31-26736

The Washington Post  
Washington, D.C. January 8, 1932

## Irene Schroeder's Brother Finds End in Potters Field

Bodies of Gunman, Kin of Executed Woman, and Fellow Gangster Identified After Three-Year Flight and Battle With Police.

Cape Girardeau, Mo., Jan. 7 (A.P.)—A three-year flight from the police ended in the potter's field here for Thomas Robert Crawford, brother of Irene Schroeder, blonde gun girl, who with Glenn Dague, her lover, slew Corporal Prady Paul, of the Pennsylvania State police, in December, 1929.

The body of a gunman, who with a companion was shot and killed by seven Cape Girardeau policemen last Tuesday when they resisted arrest, on a charge of robbery, was identified today as that of Crawford, who fled with the Schroeder girl and Dague in 1929.

Informed that the robbers of a small Morehouse, Mo., cafe could be found in a downtown flat here, the policemen battered down the door and found Crawford and John Huff, another gunman, sleeping in a bed.

The pair drew their revolvers and attempted to shoot it out with the police detail. From room to room the battle raged until both gunmen were shot to death. The police were unscathed.

For nearly a week the bodies of the dead men were viewed by thousands in an effort to identify them. Today a report from the National Identification Bureau identified fingerprints of the pair as those of

Crawford and Huff. The Morehouse cafe proprietor had previously identified the men as the robbers who took \$50 and a rifle from his restaurant.

To prevent identification in case of capture the men had cut the labels from their clothing and in other ways had sought to conceal their identity. Huff had been arrested for vagrancy at Texarkana, Ark., and at Joplin, Mo.

The bodies of Crawford and Huff lie in the potter's field here, marking the end of the last of the triumvirate which participated in the murder of Corporal Paul and led police in a spectacular chase through many States. Irene Schroeder and Dague were executed in Pennsylvania in 1931 after a posse, with the aid of airplanes and grass fires which lighted up the slope of a mountain in Arizona, where the pair took refuge, captured them.

Deputy Sheriff Joe Chapman, of Chandler, Ariz., and Deputy Sheriff Lee Wright were fatally wounded either by the fleeing couple or the guns of the posse as they went between the fire of both.

Crawford disappeared and his sister Irene refused to tell his whereabouts.

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January 11, 1933.

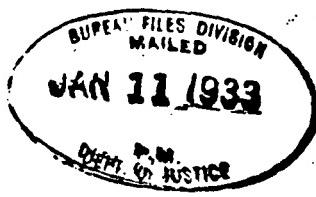
MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT DIRECTOR MATHIAS  
TOLSON  
CLARK  
EDWARDS

All outgoing telegrams except those addressed to  
Bureau field offices should be signed as follows:

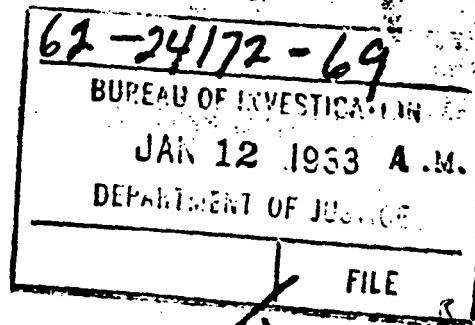
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER DIRECTOR  
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Very truly yours,

Director,



RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED



CT:ACS

January 26, 1933.

THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

Investigative Jurisdiction.

The United States Bureau of Investigation has the responsibility of investigating offenses against the laws of the United States and collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party, and possesses primary investigative jurisdiction of those offenses against the laws of the United States not specifically assigned by Congressional enactment to other Governmental agencies for investigation. Also, the Bureau operates as a central clearing house for law-enforcement officials and agencies throughout the country.

This Bureau does not investigate violations of the National Prohibition Act, the Narcotic Laws, Smuggling, Counterfeiting, Immigration Laws, and certain other miscellaneous statutes.

Among the most generally known violations investigated by the United States Bureau of Investigation are the following:

National Bankruptcy Act; Antitrust Laws; National Bank and Federal Reserve Acts; Crimes on the High Seas and on Indian and Government Reservations; Frauds Against the Government; Impersonation of Government officials; Theft of Government Property; Bribery of Government Officers; Espionage; Escaped Federal Prisoners; Neutrality Laws; Perjury; Pardon, Parole and Probation Matters; and certain violations involving interstate or foreign transportation, including the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, known as the Dyer Act; White Slave Traffic Act, known as the Mann Act; the Federal Kidnapping Act; and Thefts from Interstate Shipments.

Organization.

In order to perform its work most expeditiously and economically, the Bureau has offices in twenty-two cities located throughout the United States and in Hawaii. Its investigative activities are not limited by State boundary lines. A Special Agent in Charge has charge of each of its respective offices which covers a definite geographic area. As occasion requires, the number of employees assigned to each office varies with the amount of work to be performed. This is, of course, a distinct advantage, and permits thorough and prompt attention to be given every case.

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
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referred to the Bureau for investigative action to the end that all pertinent evidence and facts may be collected and presented to the appropriate United States Attorney in proper form for his opinion as to prosecution.

Personnel.

The Bureau gives most careful consideration to the selection and appointment of all its employees. Only duly qualified graduates of recognized law schools, who are usually members of the bar, or expert accountants with practical experience, are appointed as Special Agents. Applicants for appointment to investigative positions must be between 25 and 35 years of age. Upon their appointment, Special Agents are given intensive training courses at Washington, where they are made acquainted with all phases of their work. All employees are required to render appropriate assistance to law-enforcement officials at all times and to strictly observe the rights of all persons with whom they come in contact. The Bureau, as a result of the high standard maintained by its employees, is enabled to attract to its ranks individuals of integrity and ability.

Accomplishments.

The accomplishments of the United States Bureau of Investigation have been commended in the highest terms by the Courts, prosecuting officers, and law-enforcement officials generally.

During the fiscal year 1932, 4,795 convictions were obtained in cases investigated by the United States Bureau of Investigation.

The sentences imposed in these cases included 7 life sentences and totaled over 5,405 years, exclusive of probationary sentences, totaling 2,597 years, and suspended sentences of 785 years. The fines imposed during the same year totaled over \$374,000.

The total value of recoveries effected in cases wherein employees of the Bureau performed investigative work amounted to over \$2,324,000. In addition to these recoveries, \$942,707.25 was saved the Government in the Court of Claims in cases in which investigations were conducted by the Bureau.

During the same fiscal year 1,255 Federal fugitives from justice were located. In addition, the Identification Division of the Bureau assisted various law-enforcement officials throughout the United States in identifying 2,435 fugitives during the same year. Stolen motor vehicles numbering 3,322, and valued at over \$1,416,000 were recovered in cases in which the Bureau performed investigative work for the fiscal year.

- 8 -

1932. Since the enactment of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, or to give its commonly accepted name, the Dyer Act, in October, 1919, until June 30, 1932, 31,343 stolen motor vehicles valued at over \$21,716,000 have been recovered in cases in which the Bureau performed investigative work.

Of the appropriation for the Bureau for the fiscal year 1932, amounting to \$2,978,520, over \$234,000 was saved and returned to the Treasury as the result of economies effected in the Bureau's operations.

#### Identification Division.

The Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation is maintained at Washington, D. C., and was established on July 1, 1924, to operate as a national clearing house of identification data. At the date of its inception, it began with approximately 300,000 fingerprint records which had comprised the collections of the bureau maintained at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, and of the National Bureau of Criminal Identification, Washington, D. C., which had been operated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Since its establishment in 1924, the Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation has had a phenomenal growth. During the fiscal year of 1932 alone, it received over 573,000 fingerprint cards.

At the present time, it has more than 3,400,000 fingerprint records on file, representing the largest and most complete collection of criminal fingerprint records of current value existing anywhere in the world. This division now receives criminal identification data from over 5,300 contributors in the United States and foreign countries, and receives more than 2,000 fingerprint cards each day, replying to each of these cards within 36 hours. The subjects of over 45% of all the prints received are identified as having prior criminal records.

The fingerprint science is one of the most potent factors in securing the apprehension of criminals. The Bureau at present identifies more than 350 fugitives each month through fingerprints, immediately notifying the proper officials so that these fugitives may be taken into custody. This entire service is furnished free of cost and is maintained solely for the convenience and use of regularly constituted law-enforcement officials and agencies. At the present time, the Identification Division of the Bureau exchanges fingerprint records with over 30 foreign countries to help cope with the operations of international confidence men, swindlers and gangsters.

#### Conviction Record.

Convictions were secured in 93.76 of the cases investigated by the Bureau which were presented to the Grand Juries.

"Fugitives Wanted by Police" Bulletin.

As an aid to law-enforcement agencies in their war upon crime and criminals, the Bureau publishes a "Fugitives Wanted by Police" bulletin monthly, in which are listed the names, aliases, descriptions, and fingerprint classification of wanted fugitives, together with the names and addresses of law-enforcement officials and agencies to be notified when the fugitives are located. This service is rendered to over 17,000 law-enforcement officers and agencies throughout the United States.

Crime Statistics.

By Act of Congress, approved June 11, 1930, the United States Bureau of Investigation was authorized to collect and compile criminal statistics. At the present time, it receives data monthly from over 1,500 Police Departments and issues a quarterly bulletin containing a digest of figures on crime statistics throughout the entire country.

Research Division.

The Bureau also maintains at Washington a Research Division for the study of ballistics, handwriting, typewriting, photography, and fingerprint identification work to keep abreast of developments which are of assistance in the scientific investigation of crime.

Every possible cooperation is rendered by the Bureau to law-enforcement officials and agencies in matters of mutual interest and obligation.

January 26, 1933.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF  
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR,  
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

John Edgar Hoover was born January 1, 1895, in the District of Columbia and was educated in the Public Schools of the District of Columbia, graduating from Central High School in 1913. During the same year, 1913, Mr. Hoover entered the Library of Congress as a Clerk, and enrolled in George Washington University Law School as an evening student. He received the degrees of LL. B. and LL. M. from George Washington University and has been admitted to practice law before the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; the United States Supreme Court and the United States Court of Claims.

Mr. Hoover entered the Department of Justice in 1917 as a Clerk and in 1919 was appointed Special Assistant to the Attorney General. From 1921 until 1924, Mr. Hoover served as Assistant Director of the United States Bureau of Investigation, and in May, 1924, he was named Director.

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COPY OF RESOLUTION PASSED AT THE CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE HELD AT PORTLAND, OREGON, ON  
JUNE 14, 1932.

"WHEREAS, it is the sense of the members of the International Association of Chiefs of Police met in convention at Portland, Oregon, on this fourteenth day of June, Nineteen Hundred and Thirty-two, that they should appropriately express their appreciation of the services rendered to law-enforcement officials throughout this and other countries by J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the United States Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice. The Bureau of Investigation, under the direction of Mr. Hoover, is a source of daily aid and assistance to the Chiefs of Police and other law-enforcement officials in the conduct of their efforts to combat crime. The field employees of the Bureau of Investigation are in constant contact with local and State law-enforcement officials at all times, are manifestly under instructions to render every possible cooperative assistance in matters coming under the Bureau's jurisdiction, and the value of their services to law-enforcement in general and to peace officers of the country in particular cannot be too highly recommended. It is the sense of the members assembled also, that fitting recognition should be shown the striking advance accomplished in combating crime through the organization and development of the Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation under the supervision of Mr. Hoover. It is believed that this division has now attained a world wide reputation for expeditious and efficient service to law-enforcement officials, and the value of the information promptly transmitted to peace officers cannot be over-estimated.

"It is further believed that recognition should be made also of the comprehensive, tireless and self-sacrificing efforts on the part of Mr. Hoover in developing the pioneer work of collecting and publishing uniform crime records statistics. It is realized that this project is still in its infancy, but it is believed substantial progress has already been obtained toward the achievement of a comprehensive basis for uniform crime statistics. The value of statistics of this character is, of course, well understood and appreciated by all law-enforcement officials.

"Mr. Hoover has always been available for personal advice and cooperative counsel and assistance to the members of the Association at all times and has given unreservedly of his time and efforts to all modern plans and projects tending to combat crime and convict criminals.

"THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That it is the sense of the members of this Association that this Resolution be spread on the minutes and that copies thereof be transmitted to the President and Attorney General of the United States."

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62-17131-15-✓

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR

Mr. Mohr.....
Mr. Tamm.....
Mr. Eustis.....
Mr. Coffey.....

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

WHDL:CN

Washington, D. C.

January 31, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

There is attached hereto an article entitled "The United States Bureau of Investigation", dated February 1, 1933.

If the form and content of this article meet with your approval, 300 mimeographed copies will be made for release.

Respectfully,

*W. H. D. Lester*  
W. H. D. Lester.

File

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article mimeograph

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
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Tamm  
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February 1, 1933.

THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

Investigative Jurisdiction.

The United States Bureau of Investigation has the responsibility of investigating offenses against the laws of the United States and collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party, and possesses primary investigative jurisdiction of those offenses against the laws of the United States not specifically assigned by Congressional enactment to other Governmental agencies for investigation.

This Bureau does not investigate violations of the National Prohibition Act, the Narcotic Laws, Smuggling, Counterfeiting, Immigration Laws, and certain other miscellaneous statutes.

Among the most generally known violations investigated by the United States Bureau of Investigation are the following:

Bankruptcy Act; Antitrust Laws; National Bank and Federal Reserve Acts; Crimes on the High Seas and on Indian and Government Reservations; Frauds Against the Government; Impersonation; Pecora; Theft of Government Property; Bribery of Government Officers; Espionage; Escaped Federal Prisoners; Neutrality Laws; Perjury; Pardon, Parole and Probation Matters; and certain violations involving interstate or foreign transportation, including the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, known as the Dyer Act; White Slave Traffic Act, known as the Mann Act; Kidnapping; and Thefts from Interstate Shipments.

Organization

It requires a comprehensive organization to investigate such a large number of important Federal crimes throughout the United States, Hawaii, and Alaska. In order to perform its work most expeditiously and economically, the Bureau has offices in

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twenty-two cities located throughout the United States and Hawaii. Its investigative activities are not limited by State boundary lines. A Special Agent in Charge has charge of each of its respective offices which covers a definite geographic area. As occasion requires, the number of employees assigned to each office varies with the amount of work to be performed. For instance, if the number of cases in the territory covered by the Jacksonville, Florida, Office is comparatively few, while the number of cases covered by the New York Office is unusually large, employees may be shifted from Jacksonville to the New York Office, or from Portland to Philadelphia, or from New Orleans to San Francisco, as the occasion demands.

This is, of course, a distinct advantage, and permits thorough and prompt attention to be given every case referred to the Bureau for investigative action to the end that all pertinent evidence and facts may be collected and presented to the appropriate United States Attorney in proper form for his opinion as to prosecution.

#### Personnel

The Bureau gives most careful consideration to the selection and appointment of all its employees. Only duly qualified graduates of recognized law schools, who are usually members of the bar, or expert Accountants with practical experience, are appointed as Special Agents. Applicants for appointment to investigative positions must be between 25 and 35 years of age. Upon their appointment, Special Agents are given intensive training courses at Washington, where they are required to master all phases of their work. Special Agents in Charge of the field offices of the Bureau are in turn selected from those employees who have proven themselves to be possessed of investigative, administrative, and executive ability of the highest order. All employees are required to render appropriate assistance to law enforcement officials at all times and to strictly observe the rights of all persons with whom they come in contact. The Bureau, as a result of the high standard maintained by its employees, is enabled to attract to its ranks individuals of integrity and ability.

#### Accomplishments

The accomplishments of the United States Bureau of Investigation have been commended in the highest terms by the Courts, prosecuting officers, and law enforcement officials generally. Statistics at best are rather dry, but offer the most concise method of outlining the achievements of the Bureau. Convictions were secured in 93.76% of all cases investigated by the Bureau which were presented to grand juries.

During the fiscal year 1932, 4,795 convictions - that is, an average of more than 13 convictions for each day in the year - were obtained in cases investigated by the United States Bureau of Investigation.

The sentences imposed in these cases included 7 life sentences and totaled over 5,405 years, exclusive of probationary sentences, totaling 2,597 years, and suspended sentences of 783 years. The fines imposed during the same year totaled over \$374,000.

The total value of recoveries effected in cases wherein employees of the Bureau performed investigative work amounted to over \$2,324,000.

During the same fiscal year 1,255 Federal fugitives from justice were located - an average of between 3 and 4 Federal fugitives located per day. In addition, the Identification Division of the Bureau assisted various law enforcement officials throughout the United States in identifying 2,435 fugitives during the same year. Stolen motor vehicles numbering 3,322, and valued at over \$1,415,000 were recovered in cases in which the Bureau performed investigative work for the fiscal year 1932. Since the enactment of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, or to give its commonly accepted name, the Dyer Act, in October 1919, until June 30, 1932, 31,343 stolen motor vehicles valued at over \$21,716,000 have been recovered in cases in which the Bureau performed investigative work.

Through economies effected in the operation of the Bureau, the sum of \$288,992.51 of the Bureau's appropriation for the year 1932, which totaled \$2,978,520, was returned to the Treasury as savings.

#### Identification Division

The Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation is maintained at Washington, D. C., and was established on July 1, 1924, to operate as a national clearing house of identification data. At the date of its inception, it began with approximately 800,000 fingerprint records which had comprised the collections of the Bureau maintained at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, and of the National Bureau of Criminal Identification, Washington, D. C., which had been operated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Since its establishment in 1924, the Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation has had a phenomenal growth. During the fiscal year of 1932 alone, it received over 673,000 fingerprint cards.

On February 1, 1933, there were more than 3,386,000 finger-print records on file, representing the largest and most complete collection of criminal fingerprint records of current value existing anywhere in the world. This division now receives criminal identification data from over 5,300 contributors in the United States and foreign countries, and receives more than 2,000 fingerprint cards each day, replying to each of these cards within 36 hours.

The subjects of over 45% of all the prints received are identified as having prior criminal records. By means of posting notices of wanted persons in this division, the Bureau at present identifies more than 350 fugitives each month, immediately notifying the proper officials so that these fugitives may be taken into custody. This entire service is furnished free of cost and is maintained solely for the convenience and use of regularly constituted law enforcement officials and agencies. This data is not made available for private purposes. At the present time, the Identification Division of the Bureau exchanges fingerprint records with over 33 foreign countries to help cope with the operations of international confidence men, swindlers and gangsters.

#### "Fugitives Wanted by Police" Bulletins

As an aid to law enforcement agencies in their war upon crime and criminals, the Bureau publishes a "Fugitives Wanted by Police" bulletin monthly, in which are listed the names, aliases, descriptions, and fingerprint classification of wanted fugitives, together with the names and addresses of law enforcement officials and agencies to be notified when the fugitives are located. These bulletins are distributed each month through the Bureau's field offices to more than 17,000 law enforcement officials and agencies throughout the United States.

#### Crime Statistics

By Act of Congress, approved June 11, 1930, the United States Bureau of Investigation was authorized to collect and compile criminal statistics. During the year 1932, reports were received from 1678 police departments throughout the United States, representing a population area of over 53,212,000 persons. A quarterly bulletin containing a digest of figures on crime statistics throughout the entire country is issued quarterly.

#### Research Division

The Bureau also maintains at Washington a Research Division for the study of ballistics, handwriting, typewriting, photography, and fingerprint identification work to keep abreast of developments which are of assistance in the scientific investigation of crime.

2-1-39

Close

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4 300 Bond paper. Double space.

Article entitled "The United States Bureau of  
Investigation", dated Feb. 1, 1939.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

February 1, 1933.  
~~December 20, 1932.~~

THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

INVESTIGATIVE JURISDICTION

The United States Bureau of Investigation has the responsibility of investigating offenses against the laws of the United States and collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party, and possesses primary investigative jurisdiction of those offenses against the laws of the United States not specifically assigned by Congressional enactment to other Governmental agencies for investigation.

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JUL 27 1964

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instance, if the number of cases in the territory covered by the Jacksonville, Florida, Office is comparatively few, while the number of cases covered by the New York Office is unusually large, employees may be shifted from Jacksonville to the New York Office, or from Portland to Philadelphia, or from New Orleans to San Francisco, as the occasion demands.

This is, of course, a distinct advantage, and permits thorough and prompt attention to be given every case referred to the Bureau for investigative action to the end that all pertinent evidence and facts may be collected and presented to the appropriate United States Attorney in proper form for his opinion as to prosecution.

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#### ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The accomplishments of the United States Bureau of Investigation have been commended in the highest terms by the Courts, prosecuting officers, and law enforcement officials generally. Statistics at best are rather dry, but offer the most concise method of outlining the achievements of the Bureau. *Govt. costs approx. 92-76%*

During the fiscal year 1932, 4,795 convictions - that is, an average of more than 13 convictions for each day in the year - were obtained in cases investigated by the United States Bureau of Investigation.

The sentences imposed in these cases included 7 life sentences and totaled over 5,405 years, exclusive of probationary sentences, totaling 2,597 years, and suspended sentences of 785 years. The fines imposed during the same year totaled over \$374,000.

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*Rec'd 7-20-32 from Bureau of Investigation*  
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IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

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Since its establishment in 1924, the Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation has had a phenomenal growth. During the fiscal year of 1932 alone, it received over 573,000 fingerprint cards.

*On Jan 7, 1932, there were 500,000.*  
*At the present time it has more than 3,300,000 fingerprint records on file, representing the largest and most complete collection of criminal fingerprint records of current value existing anywhere in the world. This division now receives criminal identification data from over 5,200 contributors in the United States and foreign countries, and receives more than 2,000 fingerprint cards each day, replying to each of these cards within 36 hours.*

The subjects of over 45% of all the prints received are identified as having prior criminal records. By means of posting notices of wanted persons in this division, the Bureau at present identifies more than 300 fugitives each month, immediately notifying the proper officials so that these fugitives may be taken into custody. This entire service is furnished free of cost and is maintained solely for the convenience and use of regularly constituted law enforcement officials and agencies. This data is not made available for private purposes. At the present time, the Identification Division of the Bureau exchanges fingerprint records with over 25 foreign countries to help cope with the operations of international confidence men, swindlers and gangsters.

*During the year 1932  
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1578 - a population of  
of out 53,223,717  
per*

### "FUGITIVES WANTED BY POLICE" BULLETINS

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### CRIME STATISTICS

By Act of Congress, approved June 11, 1930, the United States Bureau of Investigation was authorized to collect and compile criminal statistics. At the present time it receives data monthly from over 1450 Police Departments and issues a monthly bulletin containing a digest of figures on crime statistics throughout the entire country. A special area of over 53 million persons?

### RESEARCH DIVISION

The Bureau also maintains at Washington a Research Division for the study of ballistics, handwriting, typewriting, photography, and finger-print identification work to keep abreast of developments which are of assistance in the scientific investigation of crime.

### SKETCH OF DIRECTOR

John Edgar Hoover, Director of the United States Bureau of Investigation, was born January 1, 1895, in the District of Columbia, and was educated in the public schools there. In 1913 he entered the Library of Congress as a clerk, and enrolled in George Washington University Law School as a night student. He received the Bachelor of Laws and Master of Laws degrees from George Washington University, and has been admitted to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, United States Court of Claims, and the Supreme Court of the United States.

In 1917, Mr. Hoover entered the Department of Justice as a clerk in the Files Division, and in 1919 was appointed Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

From 1921 until 1924, he served as Assistant Director of the United States Bureau of Investigation, and in May, 1924, was named Director of the Bureau, which position he holds at the present time.

by 1932  
\*  
2.978.520  
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of the Bureau's appropriation for the  
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\$2.978.520,

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

February 1, 1933.

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Bureau for investigative action to the end that all pertinent evidence and facts may be collected and presented to the appropriate United States Attorney in proper form for his opinion as to prosecution.

Personnel

The Bureau gives most careful consideration to the selection and appointment of all its employees. Only duly qualified graduates of recognized law schools, who are usually members of the bar, or expert Accountants with practical experience, are appointed as Special Agents. Applicants for appointment to investigative positions must be between 25 and 35 years of age. Upon their appointment, Special Agents are given intensive training courses at Washington, where they are required to master all phases of their work. Special Agents in Charge of the field offices of the Bureau are in turn selected from those employees who have proven themselves to be possessed of investigative, administrative, and executive ability of the highest order. All employees are required to render appropriate assistance to law enforcement officials at all times and to strictly observe the rights of all persons with whom they come in contact. The Bureau, as a result of the high standard maintained by its employees, is entitled to attract to its ranks individuals of integrity and ability.

Accomplishments

The accomplishments of the United States Bureau of Investigation have been commended in the highest terms by the Courts, prosecuting officers, and law enforcement officials generally. Statistics at best

are rather dry, but offer the most concise method of outlining the achievements of the Bureau. Convictions were secured in 93.76% of all cases investigated by the Bureau which were presented to grand juries.

During the fiscal year 1932, 4,795 convictions - that is, an average of more than 13 convictions for each day in the year - were obtained in cases investigated by the United States Bureau of Investigation.

The sentences imposed in these cases included 7 life sentences and totaled over 5,405 years, exclusive of probationary sentences, totaling 2,597 years, and suspended sentences of 785 years. The fines imposed during the same year totaled over \$374,000.

The total value of recoveries effected in cases wherein employees of the Bureau performed investigative work amounted to over \$2,324,000.

During the same fiscal year 1,255 Federal fugitives from justice were located - an average of between 3 and 4 Federal fugitives located per day. In addition, the Identification Division of the Bureau assisted various law enforcement officials throughout the United States in identifying 2,435 fugitives during the same year. Stolen motor vehicles numbering 3,322, and valued at over \$1,416,000 were recovered in cases in which the Bureau performed investigative work for the fiscal year 1932. Since the enactment of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, or to give its commonly accepted name, the Dyer Act, in October 1919, until June 30, 1932, 31,343 stolen motor vehicles valued at over \$21,716,000 have been recovered in cases in which the Bureau performed investigative work.

Through economies effected in the operation of the Bureau, the sum of \$289,992.31 of the Bureau's appropriation for the year 1932, which totaled \$2,978,520, was returned to the Treasury as savings.

Identification Division

The Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation is maintained at Washington, D. C., and was established on July 1, 1924, to operate as a national clearing house of identification data. At the date of its inception, it began with approximately 800,000 fingerprint records which had comprised the collections of the bureau maintained at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, and of the National Bureau of Criminal Identification, Washington, D. C., which had been operated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Since its establishment in 1924, the Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation has had a phenomenal growth. During the fiscal year of 1932 alone, it received over 573,000 fingerprint cards.

On February 1, 1933, there were more than 3,386,000 fingerprint records on file, representing the largest and most complete collection of criminal fingerprint records of current value existing anywhere in the world. This division now receives criminal identification data from over 5,300 contributors in the United States and foreign countries, and receives more than 2,000 fingerprint cards each day, replying to each of these cards within 36 hours.

The subjects of over 45% of all the prints received are identified as having prior criminal records. By means of posting notices of wanted persons in this division, the Bureau at present identifies more than 350 fugitives each month, immediately notifying the proper officials so that these fugitives may be taken into custody. This entire service is furnished free of cost and is maintained solely for the convenience and use of regularly constituted law enforcement officials and agencies. This data is not made available for private purposes. At the present time, the Identification Division of the Bureau exchanges fingerprint records with over 33 foreign countries to help cope with the operations of international confidence men, swindlers and gangsters.

"Fugitives Wanted by Police" Bulletins

As an aid to law enforcement agencies in their war upon crime and criminals, the Bureau publishes a "Fugitives Wanted by Police" bulletin monthly, in which are listed the names, aliases, descriptions, and fingerprint classification of wanted fugitives, together with the names and addresses of law enforcement officials and agencies to be notified when the fugitives are located. These bulletins are distributed each month through the Bureau's field offices to more than 17,000 law enforcement officials and agencies throughout the United States.

Crime Statistics

By Act of Congress, approved June 11, 1930, the United States Bureau of Investigation was authorized to collect and compile criminal

statistics. During the year 1932, reports were received from 1578 police departments throughout the United States, representing a population area of over 53,212,000 persons. A quarterly bulletin containing a digest of figures on crime statistics throughout the entire country is issued quarterly.

Research Division

The Bureau also maintains at Washington a Research Division for the study of ballistics, handwriting, typewriting, photography, and fingerprint identification work to keep abreast of developments which are of assistance in the scientific investigation of crime.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR

Mr. Nathan  
Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Edwards  
Mr. Clegg ✓

U. S. Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.  
June 15, 1933.

HHC:HCB

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

F. B. I.

Mr. Gates read and approved the article prepared by Mr. Nixon concerning the identification functions of the Bureau. He added a phrase, however, to show that the applicants for positions whose prints were forwarded by peace officers to the Bureau were applicants for positions as peace officers with the law enforcement agency concerned.

Respectfully,

H. H. Clegg.

Civil Identification

R. R. Ondrejka

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JUN 20 1933

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INDEXED

62-2472-69X2  
62-12831-17  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
JUN 19 1933  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
MULSON  
H. H. Clegg  
FILE

MR. HOOVER SAID TO HAVE MR. GATES APPROVE THE  
ARTICLE, ITSELF.

HCB

United States Bureau of Investigation

Room 422.

1933

To: Director  
\_\_\_\_ Mr. Nathan \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_ Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_ Mr. Edwards \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy  
Chief, Div.  
\_\_\_\_ Supervisor, Steno. Pool.  
\_\_\_\_ Inspector \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_ Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_ Secretary \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Edwards	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....

Mr. Nixon of The United States  
Daily - decides to run this  
under Mr. Hoover's name in  
next issue. It will be one  
of a series now appearing  
under names of heads of the  
Division or Bureau concerned.  
He requests its return  
this P.M.

H. H. Clegg.

Detroit, MICH.  
1,653,100

Minneapolis, MINN.  
474,000

St. Paul  
276,100

Kansas City, MO.  
408,900

St. Louis  
827,900

Jersey City, N. J.  
319,000

Newark  
445,700

Buffalo, N. Y.  
581,200

New York  
7,090,300

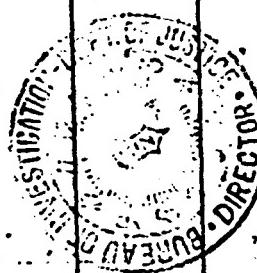
Rochester  
332,000

Akron, OHIO  
263,200

Cincinnati  
457,300

Cleveland  
911,900

RECEIVED



JUN 15 1933

It is probably because fingerprints first came into widespread usage in law enforcement work, that the general public has associated this indispensable means of identification with crime and criminals. When considering the many identification bureaus throughout the world, the Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation is recognized nationally and internationally as possessing the largest reservoir or source of criminal identifying data in existence.

The Bureau has more than ~~5,400,000~~<sup>3,676,000</sup> fingerprints and more than ~~4,696,000~~<sup>2,550,000</sup> ~~4,300,000~~<sup>500</sup> index cards in its collections, involving about ~~2,250,000~~<sup>600</sup> different individuals. During the last fiscal year 573,751 fingerprint cards were received in the Bureau and 59 per cent of these were identified with prior records. At this time nearly 2200 additional cards are being received in the Bureau daily from more than ~~600~~<sup>500</sup> contributing law enforcement agencies in the United States and foreign countries.

This huge source of identification data, in addition to furnishing indispensable data for law enforcing agencies also has additional uses which are available to the individual.

How can an employer determine through the services of the Bureau if a prospective employee has a criminal record? How may a citizen determine the whereabouts of necessary witnesses or prospective defendant in civil suits?

These questions represent ~~63-24772-6912~~<sup>63-24772-6912</sup> two phases of the Bureau's work of

~~62-12831-17~~

in the ~~xxmxx~~ civil identification field. In addition to these uses, the records of the Bureau are frequently of aid in identifying unknown deceased persons or amnesia victims.

When the records contained in the Bureau's files were found to possess such great value for criminal purposes, many law enforcement agencies initiated the practice of routing or clearing through the Bureau, fingerprints of applicants for positions <sup>as peace officers</sup> to determine whether they had previous criminal records. In addition, various branches of the armed services of the United States ~~xxxx~~, upon occasion, have cleared their fingerprints through the Bureau in this manner, identifications averaging 5 per cent of all these prints handled.

The United States Civil Service Commission adopted this practice about four years ago. In a large number of cases it was found persons whose offenses were detected through the fingerprints, had given untruthful answers to questions on the application blanks.

Results obtained in such identification work were so favorable that on July 1, 1932, the Civil Service Fingerprint Division was consolidated with that of the United States Bureau of Investigation ~~xx~~.  
the major part of the Since ~~xx~~ fingerprint identifications made by the Bureau are

handled through the prints submitted by local law enforcement agencies, a business man or large employer of labor would have to secure the cooperation of his local law enforcement agencies in submitting any fingerprints to the Bureau. If these agencies are willing to send the fingerprints in to Washington, the Bureau of ~~xxxxxxxx~~ Investigation will <sup>search</sup> identify

Lafayette Escadrille reported killed in France. He was identified by the Bureau through a fingerprint search as a deserted from the United States Navy and <sup>was</sup> not possessed of a World War record.

These cases which have been described are routine cases with the Bureau. It establishes numerous similar identifications every month.

The location of prospective defendants or missing witnesses in court cases is another important service of the Bureau. When the Bureau is informed that a law enforcement agency desires the apprehension of a fugitive and the fingerprints of that individual are available, ~~maximum publicity~~ a wanted notice is placed in the fugitive's record. This insures his identification when his fingerprints are next received from any of the ~~5000~~ contributors to the Bureau. Through this medium 350 fugitives are identified each month.

An illustration of the work of the Bureau in identifying witnesses in connection with wanted for a civil case is furnished in a ~~newspaper~~ in September, 1931 when an identification effected <sup>b</sup> by the Bureau resulted in locating the insured person in a War Risk Insurance Case~~xxx~~ which was before the Veterans Bureau. The action undertaken by the Bureau in this matter enabled the Federal Government to successfully defend a \$10,000 suit brought against it under the presumption that the former soldier was deceased. He had been missing for more than seven years.

These illustrations of what may be called the civil identification

activities of the United Bureau of Investigation are indicative of its activities not only in the field of law enforcement but in the identification of various persons whose true identity may be clouded in doubt or totally unknown.

The Identification Division service is rendered free to all legally constituted law enforcement officials and agencies. Criminal identification data on file have been of material assistance in increasing the efficiency of the operation of police departments and law enforcement agencies <sup>other</sup> ~~including prosecutors and judges~~ as well as in assisting many citizens in ~~solving~~ solving their problems.

for any existing record

then as to their previous ~~and~~ record without any charge to the ~~employer~~ local offices

The second class of civil prints is that examining which deals with the identification of unknown deceased persons or amnesia victims. The Bureau's work in examining fingerprint cards forwarded by law enforcement officers in the cases of persons who have been found dead, either from violence or natural causes, or of individuals suffering from loss of memory, necessarily is usually confined to an examination of its own criminal records. It follows, therefore, that unless a person has been involved in some criminal activities, an identification cannot be established unless his fingerprints correspond with one of the approximately 157,000 149,000 Civil Service prints now in the Bureau's possession.

Indicative of the scope of the Bureau's work in the establishment of identifications of unknown deceased persons, there was a rather unusual identification effected in December, 1930, when an individual endeavored to effect a robbery at Huntsville, Alabama, and was killed by a shopkeeper's wife. This person was found to identical with an escaped prisoner from the North Carolina State Penitentiary at Raleigh.

Another case is that of the person who committed suicide in an Iowa city in November of 1930. When his fingerprint card was searched in the Bureau's files it was found he had been arrested previously in South Dakota, and the Iowa officials were ~~minimally~~ enabled to trace his relatives from the point where he had been taken into custody previously.

One instance of misrepresentation which was recently cleared up by the Bureau was that of a person living in North Carolina who attracted wide attention through claiming to be a former prominent member of the